

8(3)

SOV/112-59-5-8889

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 67 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maymin, S. R.

TITLE: Determining the Electric-Energy Losses in Coal-Mine Networks

PERIODICAL: Izv. Dnepropetr. gorn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 28, pp 5-15

ABSTRACT: The diurnal load curve of a coal mine can be approximately replaced by a trapezoid. Formulae are developed for energy losses as a function of the energy consumption, voltage, and power factor, line resistance, and the ratio of maximum current to minimum or the "fill coefficient" (α). Experimental mine load curves are presented, and actual losses are compared with those calculated. In loss estimations, the exact values of K and α are unknown; hence, simplified expressions for determining losses are suggested, and curves for evaluating formula errors in the function of K or α are presented. Within the possible range of K from 0.3 to 0.7, the error does not exceed 4%.

V.V.M.

Card 1/1

MAYMIN, S.R.

Power factor in coal mines. Izv. DGI 28:46-53 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electricity in mining)

MAYMIN, Semen Rafailovich; POLTAVA, Leonid Ivanovich; GOKHFEL'D, M.V.,
dots., otv. red.; TRET'YAKOVA, AN., red.; SEMASHKO, Yu.Yu.,
tekhn. red.

[Electric substations and networks on mine surfaces] Pod-
stantsii i seti na poverkhnosti rudnikov. Khar'kov, Izd-vo
Khar'kovskogo univ. 1961. 255 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electricity in mining)
(Electric power distribution)

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KOKH, P.I.; KMITOVENKO, A.T.,
 dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY,
 S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn.
 nauk; MAYMIN, S.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIROSHNIK, A.M., kand.
 tekhn. nauk; PETROV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURYSHCHEV, B.F.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; SHISHKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS,
 V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.; LYUBIMOV, N.G.,
 red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the operator and mechanic of open-pit mine equip-
 ment] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gos.
 nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 639 p.
 (MIRA 15:3)

(Strip mining—Equipment and supplies)
 (Coal mining machinery) (Electricity in mining)

AUTHOR: Maymin, Yu. S.

20-119-6-43/56

TITLE: Some New Data Concerning the Stratigraphy of Devonian Deposits of the Uymen'skaya Depression (Gornyy Altay) (Nekotoryye novyye dannyye po stratigrafii devonskikh otlozheniy Uymen'skoy depressii (Gornyy Altay))

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp. 1206-1208 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This depression is situated in the most extreme Northeast of the Gornyy Altay, directly southeast of the Minusinskaya valley caldron and is one of the various intermediate depressions of the Sayano-Altayskiy fold region. The depression is 250 km long and from 25 - 30 up to 80 km broad. It is mainly filled up with Devonian formations. The history of research since 1953 is described (Ref. 1). The stratigraphic classification of the Devonian is rendered difficult by a very great variability of the masses, considerable dislocations, relative uniformity of the lithological composition and by the widely spread effusive forms. Nevertheless, it succeeded to perform a more

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Some New Data Concerning the Stratigraphy of
Devonian Deposits of the Uymen'skaya Depression
(Gornyy Altay)

20-119-6-43/56

exact and faunally better founded classification. A characteristic of the deposited Devonian complexes is described according to two years lasting works. The total thickness of 6 suites is determined to be 3620 m. A number of fossil species of marine fauna is mentioned. Further parts are still to be determined. The suites are: (from bottom to top) 1) Tolochkovskaya, 2) Tashtypskaya, 3) Abakanskaya, 4) Askyzskaya, 5) Ilemorovskaya and 6) Beyskaya. The second and the sixth are faunally characterized. The fauna of the Beyskaya suite is characteristic for the upper parts of the Givetian stage, according to E. N. Yanov. The containing layers are to be placed to the Upper Givetian sub-stage. The placing of these masses to the lower horizons of the Frasnian stage (according to I. I. Belostotskiy) is emphatically rejected by the author. The fauna of the Tashtypskaya suite is extremely poor. It has nothing in common with that of the Beyskaya suite. An Eifel age is sooner to be assumed for it. Therefore it cannot be agreed on the placing of this part of the

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Some New Data Concerning the Stratigraphy of
Devonian Deposits of the Uymen'skaya Depression
(Gornyy Altay)

20-119-6-43/56

cross section to the Upper Givetian. Also the age of other suites is sufficiently reliably determined by the two faunally characterized suites. Consequently, the Tashtypskaya suite and the Tolochkovskaya suite lying under it are to be placed to the Eifel stage. It is interesting that the Beyskaya suite is directly deposited on the crystalline fundament (just as in the Minusinskaya depression). There is 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut
(All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute)

PRESENTED: January 9, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Maymin, Yu. S.

SOV/20-122-3-37/57

TITLE: On the Age of the Sumurlinskaya Suite in the Altay Highland
(O vozraste sumurlinskoy svity na Gornom Altaye)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 457-458
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The term Sumurlinskaya suite has been used in the literature since 1955 for the lower part of the Devonian cross section of the Uymen'skaya depression (Ref 1). The lower part of the Sumurlinskaya suite consists chiefly of red sandstones. Variegated sandstone and "aleuroliths" are found in the upper part. Brachiopods, corals, and bryozoa fauna have been found in the upper part (identifications were made by V. P. Nekhoroshev and N. L. Bublichenko). On the basis of this fauna, I. I. Belostotskiy (Refs 1, 2) placed the Sumurlinskaya suite in the upper part of the Givetian stage. The fauna lists, however, give no clear answer to the age of the strata they are found in; good index fossils, such as brachiopods and corals, are rather scarce, and only the genera of those fossils found have been identified. For two years the author directed (under the general direction of V. S. Meleshchenko)

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SOV/20-122-3-37/57

On the Age of the Sumurlinskaya Suite in the Altai Highland

investigations for the purpose of working out a detailed stratigraphic scheme for the Uymen'skaya depression. As a result of these investigations important corrections have been made concerning the previously determined age of the Sumurlinskaya suite (Refs 1, 2). The brachiopods were identified by E. N. Yanov, who asserted that this fauna was not Givetian, but that it was more closely related to the Eifel Stage of the Minusinskaya depression. The tabulate corals were identified by B. S. Sokolov; according to him they also consist predominantly of Eifel forms. Thus the age of the Sumurlinskaya suite is determined. Also, indirect evidence, which places the Sumurlinskaya suite in the Givetian stage, can not refute the data given above. There are 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
(All-Union Scientific Geological Institute)

PRESENTED: May 16, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

Card 2/3

MAYMIN, Yu.S.

Certain common features in the Devonian stratigraphy of the Uymen'
Depression and Minusinsk Basin. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.6:63-70
'59. (MIRA 13:12)

(Uymen' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Minusinsk Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAYMIN, Yu.S.

Basic characteristics of the stratigraphy of Devonian sediments
in the Uymen' trough. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.21:21-29 '59.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Sayan Mountains--Geology, Structural)

(Altai Mountains--Geology, Structural)

3 (5)

AUTHOR:

Maymin, Yu. S.

SOV/20-127-3-48/71

TITLE:

Stratigraphy of the Devonian in the Uymenskaya Depression

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 645-648 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The depression mentioned in the title is situated in the north-eastern part of the Gornyy Altay west of Lake Teletskoye and belongs to the system of the Hercynian inter-mountain depressions of the folded region of Altay-Sayan. This depression is filled up mainly by Devonian effusive-sedimentary formations. The investigations which had been started by I. I. Belostotskiy (Ref 1) and V. M. Sennikov (Ref 4) were continued by the author under the direction of V. S. Meleshchenko and E. H. Yanov. The author suggested the scheme of the formations under discussion. The E i f e l i a n S t a g e can be divided into two suites: (a) T a y t y i n s k a y a , depth: up to 2000 m, without flora and fauna; (b) T a s h t y p s k a y a , depth: about 200 m, with Brachiopoda, individual corals and coral colonies which prove that the suite belongs to the stage mentioned. The G i v e t S t a g e is subdivided by the author into three suites: (c) U y k a r a t a s h s k a y a (classified by I. I. Belostotskiy in 1953), depth: 2500-2800, without fauna; on account

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Stratigraphy of the Devonian in the Uymenskaya
Depression

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of the suites situated above and below it, however, which are characterized by fauna, it can be ascribed to the lower part of the Givetian. From a facial-lithologic standpoint, this suite is represented by very complex rocks. Volcanic varieties are dominating, sedimentary rocks are of less importance. Their sedimentation was occasionally preceded by interruptions.

(d) U l u s u k s k a y a S u i t e , depth: up to 1700 m. Calcareous aleurolites alternating with grey and, rarely, black sandstones are dominating. At the watershed of the rivers Uchal and Uykaratash this suite is distinctly divided into 2 sub-suites. Although these suites were already named (Ref 2), this division appeared to be very difficult. The suite corresponds to the middle part of the Givetian stage. (e) B e y s k a y a S u i t e , depth at the watershed mentioned: about 200 m. It consists of dark grey cryptocrystalline limestones and contains abundant maritime fauna: Brachiopoda, individual corals and coral colonies, bryozoans, water lilies, trilobites, and Stromatoporoida. On account of this fauna the suite can positively be ascribed to the sub-stage of the Upper Givetian. The F r a s n i a n S t a g e is subdivided into 2 suites:

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Stratigraphy of the Devonian in the Uymenskaya
Depression

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(f) U y m e n s k a y a (classified by I. I. Belostotskiy in 1953). The author re-ascribes it to the Frasnian stage (by Belostotskiy). Its depth amounts to about 2000 m. It is represented by sedimentary and volcanic rocks, mainly by basic varieties. (g) The U g u l ' s k a y a S u i t e was originally (Ref 4) described as Uchal'skaya (Kylayskaya). The name Ugul'skaya was equally used by V. M. Sennikov (Ref 4). Depth of the suite: 1500-2100 m. There is no fauna in the two last-mentioned suites. Thus, they can be ascribed to the Frasnian stage only to a limited extent. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
(All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute)

PRESENTED: March 17, 1959, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 3/3

MAYMIN, Yu.S.; YANOV, E.N.

Presence of the Lower Devonian in the Uymen' Depression (Gornyy
Altai). Trudy VSEGEI 58:145-147 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAYMIN, Yu.S.

Stratigraphy and conditions governing the formation of Devonian sediments
in the Uymen' Depression. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.53:79-90 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

[27]
MAYMIN, Z. U. and KOROBKOV, I. A.

"New Data on the Age of the Lower Maikop Beds of the Crimea and the Caucasus,"
Dok. AN, 53, No. 1, 1946.

MAYMIN, Z. L.

PA 59/49T13

USSR/Geology Petrolem	Jul 48
<p>"Prospects of Finding Oil in Certain Miocene Structures of the Kerch Peninsula," Z. L. Maymin, S. Ye. Alyayev, 3 1/2 pp</p>	
<p>"Mest Khoz" No 7</p>	
<p>Claims insufficient study of the geological structure of Miocene oil formations explains technical difficulties and failures encountered in development of these formations. Refers to personal observations and studies. Calls special attention to Mayak, Chongeleik and Koptaki. anticlines of the Kerch Peninsula where initial</p>	
USSR/Geology	(Contd) Jul 48
<p>exploration should begin. Discusses structure of these formations.</p>	
<p>59/49T13</p>	

BAKIROV, A.A., doktor nauk, redaktor; VASSIYEVICH, N.B., doktor nauk;
VEBER, V.V., doktor nauk; DVALI, M.F., doktor nauk; DOBRYANSKIY,
A.V., doktor nauk; MAYMIN, Z.L., doktor nauk; MIRCHINK, M.V.,
redaktor; ANDREYEV, P.F., kandidat nauk; AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.,
kandidat nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, A.I., kandidat nauk; GORSKAYA, A.I.,
kandidat nauk; ZHABREV, D.V., kandidat nauk, redaktor; KAZMINA,
T.A., kandidat nauk; MESSINEVA, M.A., kandidat nauk, PETROVA,
Yu.N., kandidat nauk; RADCHENKO, O.A., kandidat nauk; TATARSKIY,
V.T., kandidat nauk; TIKHIY, V.N., kandidat nauk; USPENSKIY, V.A.
kandidat nauk, DYAKOV, B.F., redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor;
TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Origin of oil] Proiskhozhdenie nefti. Pod red. M.F.Mirchinka i
dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry, 1955. 483 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Chlen korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink)
(Petroleum geology)

Maymin, Z.L.
MAYMIN, Z.L.

Brief survey of geological features of studied areas in the Volga-
Ural region. Trudy VNIGRI no.82:7-23 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Second Baku--Petroleum geology)

MAYMIN, Z. L.

MAYMIN, Z. L.

Some results of the study of petroleum formation conditions. Trudy
VNIGRI no.82:237-263 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Petroleum geology)

MAYMIN, Z.L.

Origin of petroleum (based on data from Second Baku). Trudy
VNIGRI no.83:99-118 '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Second Baku--Petroleum geology)

15-57-4-4019

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 74 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazmina, T. I., Maymin, Z. L., Petrova, Yu. N.

TITLE: The Environment of Sedimentation in the Devonian Basin
on the Northwestern Part of the Russian Platform, as
Shown by Geochemical Indicators (K voprosu ob usloviyakh
obrazovaniya osadkov Devonskogo basseyna severo-zapadnoy
chasti Russkoy platformy po nekotorym geokhimicheskim
pokazatelyam)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. nauch.-issled. geologorazved. in-ta, 1956, Nr 95,
pp 497-510.

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the section of Devonian rocks
uncovered by the Pestovo exploratory drill hole. The
Narva formation consists of dolomites with layers of
sandstones and less abundant siltstones and calcareous
clays. The Tartu formation contains interbedded
siltstones, sandstones, and marls. The lower Frasnian
subseries is characterized in the lower part by inter-

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15-57-4-4519

The Environment of Sedimentation (Cont.)

bedded sands, sandstones, and siltstones; in the upper part, by carbonates (dolomite, marl, and limestone). In the middle Frasnian deposits, calcareous clays predominate, and layers of marl and limestone are subordinate. The fact has been established that the Givetian basin was characterized by high salinity, but that the salinity gradually decreased in subsequent epochs. Parallel with the decrease of chlorine, the section is marked by a decrease, from the base upward, in the content of dolomite in the carbonate part of the rock. The relationship between the total ferrous iron and ferric iron bears witness to the oxidizing conditions during the sediment accumulation. The author notes that the content of organic carbon and bitumen in the rocks is extremely low.

Card 2/2

V. G. R.

MAYMIK, Z.L.

Characteristics of Devonian petroleum of Volga-Ural regions and
changes in their compositions. VNIGRI no.105:201-209 '57.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Volga Valley--Petroleum)

(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum)

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1897

Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

0 proiskhozhdeniy nefti v kamennougol'nykh i permskikh otlozheniyakh Volgo-Ural'skoy oblasti; sbornik statey (Origin of Petroleum in the Carboniferous and Permian Sediments of the Volga-Ural District; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 283 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 117) Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Zinaidy L'vovny Maymin; Exec. Ed.: G.A. Dayev; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Gennad'yeva,

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists and geochemists, particularly those interested in questions dealing with the origin, development, and structure of oil deposits.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deal with the Carboniferous and Permian sediments of the Volga-Ural district and methods of determining possible petroleum source-beds. The lithologic and

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Origin of Petroleum (Cont.)

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geochemical characteristics of the sediments are discussed as are the conditions of oil deposition. The author thanks the following geologists working in the Second Baku area: A.Z. Dubinin, L.P. Zadov, K.B. Ashirov, I.L. Khanin, A.M. Mel'nikov, S.P. Yegorov, and I.A. Shpil'man. Further thanks are extended to Professor M.F. Dvali for his advice and encouragement. References accompany each article.

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Kazmina, T.I., L.P. Petrova, and Ts.A. Rogachevskaya. Chemical Indexes of Sedimentary Conditions in the Carboniferous and Permian Deposits of the Volga-Ural Region	64

Card 2/4

Origin of Petroleum (Cont.)

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- Petrova, Yu.N., I.P. Karpova, I.P. Kasatkina. Organic matter in the Upper Paleozoic Beds of the Volga-Ural Region 115
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Card 3/4

Origin of Petroleum (Cont.)

SOV/1897

Maymin, Z.L. The possibility of outlining the oil-bearing
units in a Cross-section of the Carboniferous and Permian
of the Volga-Ural Region

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MM/lbb
6-22-59

Card 4/4

MAYMIN, Z.L.

Development of concepts on the origin of oil in the eastern part
of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGRI no.117:9-21 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Russian Platform--Petroleum geology)

MAYMIN, Z.L.

Possibility of isolating oil source rocks in the Carboniferous
and Permian profile of the Volga-Ural area. Trudy VNIGRI no.117:
252-283 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

MAYMINA, L.G.

Geological structure and oil potential of the western part of the
North Minusinsk Lowland. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:142-146
'56. (MIRA 11:6)

(Minusinsk Lowland--Petroleum geology)

CHOCHIA, N.G.; BRUYAKOVA, Ye.Ye.; BOROVSKAYA, I.S.; VOLKOV, A.M.; GRAYZER, M.I.;
IL'INA, Ye.V.; KAZAKOV, I.N.; KIRKINSKAYA, V.N.; KISLYAKOV, V.N.;
KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; MAYMINA, L.G.; OSIPOVA, H.A.; RADIYKEVICH, L.V.;
ROMANOV, F.I.; KULIKOV, M.V., red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.;
YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Geology, and oil and gas potentials of the Minusinsk Lowland]
Geologicheskoe stroenie Minusinskikh mezhgornnykh vpadin i
perspektivy ikh nefte-gazonosnosti. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn.
tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningr. otd-nie,
1958. 288 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no. 120)

(MIRA 12:5)

(Minusinsk Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Minusinsk Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MAYMINA, L.G.; MELESHCHENKO, V.S.; YANOV, E.N.

Middle Devonian Azyrtal series in the Minusinsk Basin. Inform.
sbor. VSEGEI no.6:55-61 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Minusinsk Basin—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAYMINA, L.G.

New data on Devonian ~~sediments~~ of the extreme southwest of the Minusinsk Lowland and the joint of the Kuznetsk Alatau with the Western Sayan Mountains. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.53:71-77 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

MAYMIND, S. I.

"Production of High Quality Solutions for Injections," Med. Prom., SSSR
No. 1, 1949. Mbr., All-Union Sci. Res. Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst. S.
Ordzhonikidze, -cl949-.

MAYMIND, S. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Botanical Drugs

Jan/Feb 52

"Unused Resources," A. D. Turova, S. I. Maymind,
All-Union Sci Res Inst of Medicinal and Essential
Oil Plants

"Med Prom SSSR" No 1, pp 15, 16

In the chemico-pharmaceutical industry, the value
of initial raw material represents 70% of the
cost. In order to reduce this cost, organic acids,
sugars, etheral and fatty oils, vitamins, etc.,
of plants from which alkaloids and glucosides are
extracted should be used. In the case of Artemisia

203M9

USSR/Chemistry - Botanical Drugs
(contd)

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cina, dardniol (its essential oil) which consists
to the extent of 72% of cineol (an excellent bac-
tericidal agent and the main constituent of oil
of eucalyptus) should be used in addn to santonin,
the principal product. Alkaloids of Anabasis
aphylla (anabesine, etc.) occur in the plant in
the form of oxalates. The oxalic acid obtained
as a by-product of alkaloid extraction should not
be discarded. Many tons of oxalic acid per yr can
be obtained in connection with the production of
anabesine sulfate.

203M9

MAYMIND S.I.

MAYMIND, S.I., kandidat farmatsevticheskikh nauk; ZEMLINSKIY, S.Ye.

Collecting medicinal plants. Med. sestra no.8:12-16 Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:8)

(PLANTS
medicinal, collection)

MAYMIND, S.I., kandidat farmatsevticheskikh nauk (Moskva)

Raising and procurement of medicinal plants. Apt. delo 5 no.1:

19-25 Ja-P '56.

(MLRA 9:5)

(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

MAYMIND, S.I.

Units of measurement in the production of antibiotics. Med. prom.
13 no.5:33-38 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

IGNATOV, Sergey Illarionovich; MAYMIND, S.I., red.; BEREZHINSKAYA, V.V.,
red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Pharmacotherapy; manual for pediatricians] Farmakoterapiia;
rukovodstvo dlia vrachei-pedistrov. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 255 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(MEDICINE--FORMULAE, RECEIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS) (PEDIATRICS)

MAYMIND, S.I.

Make fuller use of reserves in the antibiotic industry. Med. prom.
16 no.7:3-6 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

MAYMIND, S.I.

Determination and classification of pharmaceutical production
as a branch of the U.S.S.R. industry. Med.prom.17.no.4:21-25 Ap
'63. (MIRA 16:7)

(DRUG INDUSTRY)

MAYMIND, S.I.

Scientific technological conference on problems in the production of antibiotics of the tetracycline series. Med. prom. 17.no.4: 63-64 AP '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS—CONGRESSES)

MAYMIND, S.I.; BABENKO, V.M.; BOL'SHAKOVA, N.A.

Methods of decreasing the net ~~cost~~ in factory production of
antibiotics. Med. prom. 17 no.6:13-16 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

1 11144-56	
ACC NO: AP6000769	SOURCE CODE: UR/0243/65/000/009/0027/0031
AUTHOR: <u>Maymind, S. I.</u>	
ORG: <u>All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics, Moscow</u> (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)	
TITLE: Problems of long range studies of <u>drug</u> product demands	
SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 9, 1965, 27-31	
TOPIC TAGS: drug industry, government economic planning	
<p>ABSTRACT: Projection of drug product demands over a 5 year period or more is a highly complex problem involving medical, economic, and social factors. For the past 7 yrs the <u>Central Scientific-Research Drug Institute (TsANII)</u>, which has been solely responsible for determining USSR drug demands, has relied mostly on a statistical approach and has failed to develop methods reflecting qualitative changes. It has also failed to seek the cooperation of other organizations, such as the economic institutes of the AN SSSR and the clinical institutes of the AMN SSSR and the Ministry of Health. For more accurate drug market analysis, the services of experts in various fields should be employed, including public health officials, drug production heads, doctors, pharmacists, economists, veterinarians,</p>	
Card 1/2	UDC: 615.45.003.12

L 11144-56

ACC NR: AP6000769

programmers, and technological specialists. Studies relating to the supply and demand of drug products should be directed and coordinated by a special commission of experts. Medical, economic, and social factors that increase or decrease drug product demands are discussed. The authors urges that long range studies of drug products be conducted on a high level employing the newest techniques, particularly computers. Orig. art. has: None.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 000

CC
Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>CA Maymind, VI</p>																										<p>Transformations of heterocycles. 2-Phenyl-4-thiazole-carboxylic acid from 2-phenyl-4-((carboxymethylamino)methylene)-5(4H)-oxazolone A. Ya. Berlin and V. I. Mammind. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 60, 1181-3 (1948). -- The substance, m. 176°, described as 2-phenyl-4-((mercaptomethylene)-5(4H)-oxazolone (Brit. pat. 585,145, C.A. 41, 4516) is not correctly identified. Treatment of 2-phenyl-4-((carboxymethylamino)methylene)-5(4H)-oxazolone in pyridine with H₂S (in the presence of 2 mols. aq. NH₃) gave an ammonium salt, m. 224.5°, which on acidification by HCl gave the substance m. 176°; this is C₁₂H₉O₃NS, mol. wt. 205 by Rast method, which corresponds to the patent claims but its properties give a different interpretation of structure. It does not have an SH group (neg. reaction with FeCl₃, Na nitroprusside, nitrite, iodine). It is sol. in aq. bicarbonates, NH₄OH, NaOH, but even after heating with excess NaOH it takes up only 1 mole of alkali. That the compd. is 2-phenyl-4-thiazolecarboxylic acid was proved by comparison with an authentic sample (Huntress and Prister, C.A. 38, 98°). Acidification of the NH₄ salt by AcOH gives an acid NH₄ salt, m. 204-6°. G. M. K.</p>																									
<p>A-U. Sci. Res. Chemicopharm. Inst. in S. Odzhonkivka.</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SEA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>10041 177 83177</p>																																																			

CA MAYMIND, V.I.

Synthesis of dimethyl- α -thiopyruvic acid L.L. Molinud
and A. Ya. Berlin (S. Otdel. khim. i. Gen. Chem. 1 20.
Moscow) Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 1950. Heating 16.25 g. thioalanine, 9 g. NaOAc,
1026-8(1050). This (3.5 g.) in 20 ml. 15%
and 70 ml. Me₂CO 3.5 hrs. gave 85% isopropylidene-
danine, m. 197° (from AcOH). This (3.5 g.) in 20 ml. 15%
NaOH for 12 ml. 25% NaOH heated on steam bath 0.5 hr.,
cooled, and acidified to Congo red with dil. HCl gave 35%
dimethyl- α -thiopyruvic acid, Me₂CHCSCOH, m. 78.5-9.0°
from H₂O. Ba(OH)₂ gave the same result. The product
gives a red color with nitroprusside and blue with FeCl₃.
Titration with iodine yields the disulfide, m. 194° (from
EtOH). Heating with PhNHNH₂ and alc. KOH, followed
by acidification with alc. HCl, gave the phenylhydrazone, m.
131.5 G. M. Kosolapoff

A MAYMIND, VII

2-Phenyl-4-mercaptomethylene-5(4H)-oxazolone
A. Ya. Berlin, V. I. Maymind, and Yu. M. Shelner
(S. Ordzhonikidze-Aff'nikov Chem.-Pharm. Sci. Re-
search Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*
72, 877-80(1950). Passage of H_2S into 2-phenyl-4-
ethoxymethylene-5(4H)-oxazolone (I) in alc. yielded only
a yellow bis(2-phenyl-4-oxolin-5-on-4-ylmethylene) sulfide,
 $Si(CH_3)_2CO_2C(Ph)N_2$, m. 235° (from MePh). At-
tempts to effect reactions of 2-phenyl-4-chloromethyl-
ene-5(4H)-oxazolone with H_2NCSNH_2 , thiocetic acid,
or $(NH_4)_2S$ to give the desired 4-mercaptomethylene analog
(II) failed. The above sulfide showed absorption bands at
4200 and 3100 Å. I with a freshly prepd. soln. of KSH
in dry MeOH, however, readily gave a light orange ppt.
of the K salt of II; treatment with $AgNO_3$ in aq. Me_2CO
gave the Ag salt, m. 189°; this with MeI in Et_2O gave
2-phenyl-4-methylmercaptomethylene-5(4H)-oxazolone, m.
141°, also obtainable from the above K salt and MeI in a
sealed tube at 100°. The product has absorption bands
at 3000 and 2900 Å, which corresponds to the spectrum
of the known 3-benzyl deriv. (Cornforth, *The Chemistry*
of Penicillin, 1940, 823). The product exists in 3 cryst.
forms (short red crystals, long orange prisms, and light
yellow needles) with identical m.p. II K salt with dil
HCl or AcOH in H_2O gave free II, red-orange, decomp. 172-
6°, which was amorphous; titration in cold aq. EtOH
requires 1 mol. alkali, 2 moles on heating. The mercaptan
itself or the K salt with iodine gave the disulfide, yellow.

decomp. 201-2°, the spectrum of this could not be secured
as solns. in CCl_4 or EtOH; it lost S and formed the above
sulfide. Free II shows bands at 3500-3600 Å, as well as at
4200 and 3100 Å, because of sulfide contamination. Hence
a pure II was obtained by passing dry HCl into a CCl_4 soln.
of II K salt and isolating the II as usual; this gave a very
crystalline (II) extd. with two 30 ml. portions of cold
84% H_2SO_4 , and the exts. added to 40 ml. cold 84%
 H_2SO_4 ; cyclization of the H_2SO_4 soln. of II was best ef-
fected at 0-8° in the presence of ultraviolet light and Cl
(79.7% chlorination in 18 hrs.); the soln. then poured
onto 400 g. ice, dil. to 1000 ml., extd. with 100 ml.
ligrom, the aq. soln. treated with 50% NaOH until basic,
steam-distd. into dil. HCl, the distillate evapd. to dryness
at 30-50 mm., the residue treated with 100 ml. H_2O , 20
g. $PhSO_2Cl$, and 30 ml. of 50% NaOH, shaken 30 min.,
cooled, acidified with concd. HCl, extd. with three 50-ml.
portions of Et_2O , the aq. soln. made alk. with 50% NaOH,
extd. with Et_2O , and the Et_2O soln. dried over KOH and
treated with a satd. EtOH soln. of picric acid, giving
4.4 g. N-methylgranatamine picrate, m. 205-300°,
chlorophyllinate, m. 220-21. Wesley H. Hartung

MAYMIND, V:

CA

/8

Methylation of diethyl acetal of α -formylhippuric ester
 A. Ya. Berlin, V. L. Maimid, and E. S. Golombik (S
 Ordzhonikidze Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur.*
(Obshch. Khim.) (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 132-43 (1951).—Addn.
 in a N atm. of 6.5 g. $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{NH}_2$ to 0.72 g. Na in
 150 ml. xylene at 100-10° gave a ppt. of the Na deriv., and
 after 2 hrs. at 100-10° the cooled mixt. was treated with 4 g
 Me_2SO , yielding 54% $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{NMe}$; b.p. 152-6°, b.p. 138-9°, b.p. 141°, m. 33-4.5°; hy-
 drolysis with alc. NaOH gave benzoylsarcosine, m. 100-1°.
 Heating 0.45 g. Na and 4.4 g. $\text{BzNHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})\text{CH}(\text{OEt})_2$
 (I), 2.25 hrs. at 60° and reaction with 5 g. Me_2SO gave 1.9 g.
 $\text{BzNHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})\text{CHOEt}$ (II), b.p. 168-70°, m. 116.5-
 17.0° (from petr. ether). Keeping 1 g. I in 5 ml. C_6H_6
 overnight with 0.4 g. SOCl_2 gave on distn. 0.6 g. II; keeping
 1 g. II with 15 ml. 12% alc. NH_3 overnight gave the amide,
 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$, m. 116.5° (from C_6H_6). Addn. of 2 g. II to
 0.15 g. EtONa in 30 ml. abs. EtOH, letting stand 1 hr.,
 and heating 1 hr. at 50°, followed by standing overnight,
 gave I, m. 48-9.5°, which treated with alc. NH_3 gave the
 amide, m. 172-7° (from H_2O). Hydrolysis of II by 0.5 N
 alc. KOH at room temp. overnight gave $\text{BzNHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}(\text{OEt})_2$, m. 91-2° (from C_6H_6 -petr. ether), while MeOH-
 KOH gave $\text{BzNHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}(\text{OMe})\text{OEt}$, decomp. 88-9°.

KOH in 1:1 H_2O -dioxane gave $\text{BzNHCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CHOEt}$, m.
 188-9° (from H_2O). Heating 0.15 g. Na in C_6H_6 in a N
 atm. with 2 g. II 2.25 hrs. and treatment with 1.6 g.
 Me_2SO gave 1.3 g. $\text{BzNHMeCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})\text{CHOEt}$ (III), m.
 71-3.5° (from petr. ether), and a trace of *Et 2-phenyl-4*-
oxazolecarboxylate (IV), m. 70.5°, b.p. 140-5°, which is ob-
 tained in better yield when the reaction is run at 100-10°
 (omission of Me_2SO also gives the same product). III
 with alc. NH_3 gives the amide, m. 203-4.5° (from 50%
 MeOH), stable to 6 hrs. boiling with 10% alc. KOH, but
 rapidly cleaving BzOH with concd. HCl. Letting III stand
 overnight with 0.5 N EtOH-KOH gave a noncrystallizable
 oil, having an acid reaction and no hydroxymethylene group.
 III is stable to concd. HCl at room temp. but on heating
 BzOH forms. Methylation of II with Me_2SO , after treat-
 ment with Na in C_6H_6 at 50-60° yields IV and III, at 100-
 10° the yield of IV predominates. Letting 0.2 g. IV stand
 overnight with 0.25 ml. 40% NaOH gave the free acid,
 m. 212-12.5° (from dil. EtOH). Heating this to 240° gave
 CO_2 and apparently 2-phenyloxazole; a mixt. of the acid
 with talcum gave at 240-80° a small amt of 2-pheny-
 oxazole, isolated as the picrate, m. 117-18° G. M. K.

1951

MAYMIED, V.I.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.; ZHUKOVA, T.P.

Microsynthesis of labelled S³⁵-methionine. Zhur. Obshchey Khim. 22,
1234-6 '52. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.13:6346 '53)

1. S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow.

MAKIND, V. I.

with sulfur
Synthesis of physiologically active compounds labeled
with sulfur³⁵. V. V. Markova, A. M. Pozharskaya, V. I.
Makind, T. P. Zhukova, N. A. Kosolapova, and M. N.
Shraukina (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm.
Inst., Moscow). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 91, 1120-
32 (1953).—The paths for the synthesis of S³⁵-labeled sub-
 stances of widely divergent structures that have physiol.
 action are outlined. The labeled BaSO₄ is reduced with H₂
 at 800–1000° and the resulting BaS treated with 30% H₃PO₄
 yields labeled H₂S, which is oxidized to S by passage through
 iodine-KI. For formation of labeled H₂SO₄, the labeled
 H₂S is passed in N through concd. HNO₃, then evapd.
 Labeled thiourea is obtained from labeled BaS and NH₄CN,
 with (NH₄)₂CO₃ and a little S in aq. suspension at 25–30°,
 then heated to reflux and concd. Refluxing labeled S with
 KCN in EtOH (80%) gave labeled KCNS. Fusion of red
 P with labeled S gave labeled P₂S₅. This with HCONH₂ in
 Et₂O gave 65% labeled HCSNH₂, which is used in the
 synthesis of the thiazole portion of the vitamin B₁ structure.

Introduction of labeled S into sulfa drugs was made through
 labeled H₂SO₄. For prepn. of labeled CS₂, the best condi-
 tions are as follows: 2.22 g. P₂S₅ powder and 2.31 g. CCl₄
 are heated in a sealed tube 7 hrs. at 300–25°, cooled,
 with 12 g. KOH in 10 ml. H₂O, then warmed on a steam bath
 to distil 77.3% CS₂, contg. some CCl₄. The residual
 K₂S treated with HCl is recovered for S³⁵ values as H₂S.
 The conversion of the key labeled compds. to Na thiopental,
 2-diethylaminoethyl diphenylthioacetate-HCl, sulfathia-
 zole, methionine, vitamin B₁, p-acetamidobenzaldehyde
 thiosemicarbazone, and p-Me₂CHC₆H₄CH:NNHCSNH₂
 were made by conventional procedures. A flow-sheet of
 the procedures is shown. G. M. Kosolapoff

MAYMIND, V.1.

Synthesis of 1-C¹⁴-lysine and 1-C¹⁴-tyrosine, V.1.
 —Mamini, B. V. Tokarev, and M. M. Shonyakin (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 31-9 (1953); cf. Borsook, *et al.*, *C.A.* 44, 3470; Barry, *C.A.* 47, 10050e; Arnstein, *et al.*, *C.A.* 47, 1022a. —Effective syntheses of C¹⁴-labelled amino acids are described and it is pointed out that with proper exptl. conditions, a 2-step hydantoin procedure gives good results. In the prepn. of $\text{BzNH(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{CHO}$ by oxidation of *N*⁴-benzoyllysine, it was shown that NaOCl is the only good oxidizing agent, but even this must be employed properly. If cold aq. NaOCl and the Na salt of *N*⁴-benzoyllysine are fed into a current of steam, it is possible to isolate only the product of crotonic condensation of 2 moles of the aldehyde. $\text{BzNH(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{CH: C(CH}_2\text{O)(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{NH}_2$, 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 182-3°. If the aldehyde is fed directly into NaHSO₃, it can be isolated satisfactorily. Thus 5 g. *N*⁴-benzoyllysine in 30 ml. slightly warm 0.5*N* NaOH is cooled to 0°, treated gradually with the theoretical amt. of 1.7*M* NaOCl (free of chlorates), and the resulting soln. fed over 10-15 min. from an ice-cooled funnel into a stream of steam from a steam generator) so that the current is directed into a flask with 55 ml. 10-12% NaHSO₃; the bisulfite adduct is formed immediately, the soln. is concd., dild. with 100 ml. EtOH, the mixt. chilled to 0°, the inorg. salts are filtered off and discarded, the filtrate is evapor. to dryness, yielding 3-7.2 g. solid contg. 87-88% aldehyde-NaHSO₃ adduct. The content of the latter is estd. by heating with (4*N*)-Ca(OH)₂ in aq. a/c. HCl, yielding the 5-benzamidobenzaldehyde

aldehyde 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, m. 183.5-4.5°. The crude NaHSO₃ adduct (1.5 g.), 0.9 g. (NH₄)₂CO₃, H₂O, and 2 ml. aq. NaC¹⁴N (from 600 mg. BzC¹⁴O₂), are mixed with 1.5 ml. EtOH, heated in a sealed tube 1 hr. to 160° with shaking, the mixt. warmed 20-30 min. on a steam bath to expel the EtOH and NH₃, the residue treated with concd. HCl until it is acid to Congo red, the soln. heated on a steam bath 5 min., chilled several hrs. at 0°, filtered, the ppt. washed with 8-10 ml. H₂O, and the solid residue rubbed with EtOAc, washed with Et₂O, and dried, yielding 70% 5-(4-benzamidobenzyl)-4-C¹⁴hydantoin, m. 180-6.5° (from EtOH). This (520 mg.), 2 g. Ba(OH)₂·8H₂O, and 10 ml. H₂O heated in a sealed tube 1 hr. at 160-5°, then satd. with CO₂, heated 3-5 min. on a steam bath, filtered, the filtrate evapor. *in vacuo* at 40-50° nearly to dryness, dild. with 15 ml. H₂O, acidified to Congo red with *N* HCl, freed of pptd. BaOH by filtration, and the filtrate evapor. *in vacuo* to a sirup and dild. with 6 ml. hot EtOH; addn. of 60 ml. Me₂CO pptd. lysine-2HCl, which is kept *in situ* 2 days at 0°. Conversion of this to the mono-HCl salt by the usual method gave 89% lysine-1-C¹⁴mono-HCl salt, m. 255-6° (from oil. EtOH). The similarly prepd. NaHSO₃ adduct of *p*-MeOC₆H₄CHO treated with NaC¹⁴N, as above, gave 71% 5-(*p*-methoxybenzyl)-4-C¹⁴hydantoin, m. 170-4°; this (420 mg.) reduced 3 hrs. with 3 ml. 48% HBr, evapor. *in vacuo*, taken up in 6-8 ml. hot H₂O, decolorized, adjusted with NH₄OH to pH 6, and kept several days at 0° gave 81.5% 1-C¹⁴tyrosine, m. 262°, after washing with H₂O.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SHENYAKIN, M.M. ; MAYMIND, V.I.

Reaction mechanism of osazone formation. Dokl. AN SSSR 102 no.6:
1147-1150 Je'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shenyakin) 2. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR

(Osazones) (Chemical reaction--Mechanism)

MAYMIND, V.I.
USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19283.

Author : Maymind V.I., Tokaryev B.V., Gomes E., Vdovina P.G.,
Yermolayev K.M., Shenyakin M.M.,

Inst :
Title : Investigation in the Field of Compounds, marked Cl4 and
N15 IV. Synthesis "of Key" Compounds.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimiyi, 1956, 26, No 7, 1962-1967.

Abstract: Described are methods of synthesis of phthalimide-N¹⁵ (I);
of potassium salt of phthalimide-N15(II); HN15O₃ (III);
HCl4N; salts of III-HN15O₂ and HC 14N. 10-150 moles N15H₃
(from 0.1 mole N15H₄NO₃) are passed for 3 hours into a
suspension of 0.105 mole of phthalic acid in 400 cc water
the solution is evaporated, the remainder is heated (200°)
and sublimated (290-300°); then it is ground with water
and neutralized with a 5% solution soda, yield is I, 98-

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USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19283.

E-2

99%. To a hot solution of 0.1 mole I is 350 cc anhydr. alcohol is added 50 cc 2N C_2H_5OK , yield is II, 98-99%. 0.15 mole $NH_4H_2PO_4$ and 0.82 mole $KMnO_4$ in 750 cc water are heated in an autoclave for 8 hours at 170-180°, MnO_2 is separated, the filtrate is evaporated to 250-300 cc, neutralized with 20% H_2SO_4 , evaporated to dryness, and after adding 70 cc H_2SO_4 (d 1.5) III is distilled off. By neutralizing III with alkalis the nitrates with a yield 82-84% are obtained. By the reduction of 0.01-0.05 mole KNO_3 (or $NaNO_3$) by means of 0.015-0.075 g-atom Pb at 150-160°C (for the preparation $NaNO_2$ at 330°C) KNO_2 ; yield 91-93% is obtained. HCl_4N is obtained with a yield 92-96% by a method described earlier (Maymind V.I., Tokaryev B.V., Shemyakin M.M. Dokl. AN SSSR, 1954, 81, 195), by heating (750-780°C) $NaClO_3$ K and KNO_3 in a current of N_2 and subsequent neutralization with H_2SO_4 . In order to obtain

Card : 2/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19283.

HCl^{14}N the vapors of HCl^{14}N are passed through CaCl_2 at 40° absorbed by anhydr. alcohol at -25° , and precipitated with a solution of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OK}$ or spontaneously absorb HCl^{14}N with solution of an alcoholate. The previous report see RZhKhim, 1956, 9691.

Card : 3/3

MAYMIND, V.I.

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19284.

Author : Maymind V. I., Eermolayev K. M., Shemyakin M.M.

Inst :
Title : Investigations in the Field of Compounds marked C¹⁴ and N¹⁵. V. Synthesis of -N¹⁵ amino acids.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimiyi, 1956, 26, No 8, 2313-2318.

Abstract: The synthesis of -N¹⁵-aminoacids by condensation of phthalimide-N¹⁵-potassium (I) with the corresponding methyl esters of α -bromoacids (MEB) and hydrolysis of the obtained phthaloyl derivatives (PD) with a mixture of CH₃COOH and HBr is described. By the action of CH₂N₂ on the corresponding bromoacids MEB are obtained: α -bromo- δ -N-benzoylaminovaleric acid, m.p. (0-61° (purification - by washing with ether at -10°); α -bromo- δ -N-phthaloylaminovaleric acid m.p. 61-62° (from ether);

Card : 1 / 4

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19284

ted the phthalic (and benzoic) acid, and the filtrate is evaporated in vacuum; glycine, alanine, valine are isolated by treating hydrobromides with Ag_2CO_3 ; tyrosine and phenylalanine is precipitated with NH_3 ; glutamic acid-- with aniline. PD esters of diaminoacids are boiled 22-24 hours with 150 cc glac. CH_3COOH , 150 cc conc. HCl , and 150 cc of water. Aminoacids are synthesized, marked N^{15} yields indicated in %, calculated on I, taking in account the recurrent phthalimide): glycine, 95; alanine, 95; valine, 82; glutamic acid, 85; ornithine, 78; lysine, 68; phenylalanine 86; tyrosine 71. Methyl esters of aminoacids marked N^{15} were obtained (the acids are given, m.p. of esters in $^{\circ}\text{C}$): α -phthaloylaminoisovaleric, 69 (from 50% alc.): α -phthaloylaminoisovaleric, 44 (from 50% alc.): α, ϵ -diphthaloylaminoisovaleric, 134 (from alc.),

Card : 3/4

MAY MIND, V. I.

Distr: 4E1j/4E3d/4E2c(j)

// Mechanism of azoxy coupling reaction. M. M. Shernya-
kin, V. I. Malinits, and B. K. Valchunaitis. *Izv. Akad.
Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1957, 1250-2. To 0.5
g. PhNH₂OH in 10 ml. EtOH was added at 10° 0.5 g.
PhNO in EtOH, the mixt. treated with 0.8 ml. 7% alc.
KOH and, after 2 min., neutralized with H₂SO₄, yielding
92% azoxybenzene/contg. with N¹⁵. This was brominated
(cf. Angell and Valeri, C.A. 6, 1137) to 4-bromoazoxy-
benzene-N¹⁵, in 73°, which heated with Sn-HCl and the
crude product treated with Ac₂O yielded 90% p-BrC₆H₄NH-
Ac and 38% PhNHAc. The N¹⁵ content in atom percent
in these products was: 37.2 in PhNO, 19.1 in PhNHAc,
and 18.2 in p-BrC₆H₄NHAc. Thus N¹⁵ excess was dis-
tributed equally among the cleavage products, indicating
the formation of an intermediate compd. with equiv. loca-
tions of the N atoms, such as (PhN¹⁵OH). G. M. K.

Linear
3

gag

AUTHORS: Maymind, V.I., Nisel'son, L.A.

32-12-60/71

TITLE: Short Reports (4) (Korotkiye soobshcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1519-1520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper an improved type of magnetic mixing device is recommended, which differs from already known devices of this kind by the fact that here contact between the movable mixer and the walls of the vessel is excluded, and that any sort of disturbance of operation is reduced to a minimum. The mixer is destined for a high number of revolutions of the movable part for any kind of the heterogeneous medium. When it is mounted, special care is taken that the movable bolt of the mixer must fit well into its running socket. For this purpose it is recommended to select the socket and the bolt in such a manner that the motion of the bolt in the socket is nearly jammed, and that by careful subsequent grinding of the bolt the minimum of permitted friction be attained. This is done in order that there is no play whatever between the bolt and the socket. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

Short Reports (4)

32-12-60/71

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biological and Medical Chemistry (Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Magnetic mixes-Device 2. Magnetic mixes-Operation

Compounds labeled with carbon-14 and nitrogen-15.
 71. New method of study of dual reactivity and tautomerism. I. Study of the triazene/(diazamine) system.
 M. M. Shemyakin, V. I. Malinina, and E. G. Gines, *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1842-4 (1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 4944h.
 Treatment of 7.35 g. N^{14} -phthalimide in 20 ml. H_2O with 30 ml. 30% NaOH at 30° followed by 2.8 ml. NaOBr from 2.8 ml. Br, 9 g. NaOH, and 25 ml. H_2O precooled to 0°, gradual cooling to 0° and acidification with HCl to pH 4, and addition of 10-15 ml. AcOH gave 80-85% N^{14} -anthranilic acid; this on pyrolysis gave $PhN^{14}H_2$. Diazotization of unlabeled $PhNH_2$ in aq. HCl, addn. of acetate buffer of pH 6.38, filtration if necessary, and addn. of $PhN^{14}H_2$ in MeOH gave 100% diazoaminobenzene in 100% yield.

7
 4E4j
 4E3d
 4E2c(j)
 2-may
 1-Rms

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033110007-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033110007-5"

79-28-4-29/50
AUTHORS: Shemyakin, M. M., Maymind, V. I., Tokarev, B. V., Karpov, V. I.
TITLE: Investigation of Steffen's (Stefen) Reaction (Izucheniye reaktsii Stefena) (Report VII From the Series "Investigations in the Field of Compounds Marked by C¹⁴ and N¹⁵". Previous Report See Reference 1)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 976-983 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: In the investigation of the synthesis of amino acids marked by radioactive carbon the authors had to apply Steffen's reaction for the production of aliphatic aldehydes from corresponding nitriles. As so far Steffen's reaction in this case provided not very satisfactory results, the authors were forced to settle the best conditions of its development at the example of the production of one of the aldehydes of the aliphatic series (iso-valeric anhydride). Later these conditions were also extended to the synthesis of other aldehydes - acetaldehyde and phenylacetaldehyde. The following was ascertained as a result of the investigations: 1) The salt of the aldimine and of the hexachlorostannic acid, which develops immediately

Card 1/3

70.28.4-29/60

Investigation of Stephen's (Stefen) Reaction. (Report, III From the Series
"Investigations in the Field of Compounds Marked by C" and N". Previous
Report See Reference 1)

during the reaction, can be dissolved in the reaction medium up to a certain degree. The salt of the phenyl-acetaldehyde entirely deposits as sediment, whereas the salt of the acetaldehyde partly remains in solution, and the salt of the iso-valeric aldehyde dissolves entirely. For this reason in Stephen's reaction in every new case not only the sediment but also the residue after the separation of the solvent must be investigated. 2) The best reaction temperature is in the range of 15 to 25°C (Table 1). 3) The optimum duration of the reduction reaction is 7 days (Table 2). 4) The best quantity of stannous chloride in the production of the iso-valeric aldehyde is 7 moles to 1 mole of nitryl (Table 3). 5) Presence of water in the reaction medium effects a diminution in the yield of aldehydes (Table 4). As a result of the investigations it has been ascertained that the yield of iso-valeric aldehyde under the best conditions is 61 - 64 %, of acetaldehyde 64 - 67 % and of phenylacetaldehyde 55 - 60 %. It has been shown that the transformation reaction of nitryls into imino ethers competes with the reduction

Card 2/3

79-28-1-29/61

Investigation of Steffen's (Stefen) Reaction. (Report VII From the Series "Investigations in the Field of Compounds Marked by C¹⁴ and N¹⁵". Previous Report See Reference 1)

reaction of nitrils to aldimines. The transformation reaction takes place under the influence of alcohol developed in consequence of the decomposition of ethyl ether by hydrogen chloride. At higher temperatures this process can entirely prevent the reduction of nitril. Starting from KC¹⁴N the reduction of benzilcyanide to phenylacetaldehyde after Steffen was used for the synthesis of the phenylalanine-2-C¹⁴. There are 4 tables and 26 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute for Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR)

PERMITTED: March 18, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Shemyakin, M. M., ~~Maymind~~, V. I. SOV 79-28-6-61/63
Vaychunayte, B. K.

TITLE: Letters to the Editor (Pis'ma v redaktsiyu) Investigation of the Wallach Regrouping and Its Related Reactions (Izucheniye peregruppirovki Vallakha i rodstvennykh yey reaktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1708 - 1709 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Lately the authors explained the reaction mechanism of the azoxy binding by means of N¹⁵ (Ref 1) and found that this process takes place through the stage of formation of the intermediate dioxy compounds. At present they use N¹⁵ for the investigation of various isomerizations of azoxy compounds - of the Wallach regrouping and of its related reactions. For this purpose the $C_6H_5N^{14}(O) \text{---} N^{15}C_6H_5$ (Refs 2,3) was synthesized from $C_6H_5N^{15}H_2$ and $o\text{---}O_2N^{14}C_6H_4CHO$; the product was then subjected to a regrouping into the *o*- and *p*-oxyazobenzenes on different conditions. The isotopic composition of the nitrogen in azoxybenzene was determined by bromination and subsequent reduction cleavage (Ref 1),

Card 1/3

Letters to the Editor. Investigation of the Wallach SOV/79-28-6-61/63
Regrouping and Its Related Reactions

and in the oxyazobenzenes by reduction with tin in concentrated hydrochloric acid at 85-90°. It was found that in the presence of chlorosulfonic acid (Ref 4) the regrouping of azoxybenzene into the p-oxyazobenzene is accompanied by a complete balance of the isotopic composition of either nitrogen. On the action of 83% sulfuric acid on azoxybenzene the same results were obtained, which does not agree with the statements in publications. From the experiments carried out for this purpose follows that the conversion of the azoxybenzene into the p-oxyazobenzene takes place in two different ways: in the one way - the main way mentioned in scheme 1 - this regrouping takes place through the stage of oxide formation, and in the other way - the secondary way mentioned in scheme 2 - it takes place without touching this stage. The regrouping under the influence of ultraviolet light was only little accompanied by the balance of the isotopic composition of the nitrogen of the o-oxyazobenzene (Scheme 3). There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Letters to the Editor. Investigation of the Wallach SOV/ 79-28-6-61/63
Regrouping and Its Related Reactions

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii ~~Academi meditsinskikh nauk~~
SSSR (Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

1. Azoxybenzene--Synthesis

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Maymind, V. I., Yenisherlova, O. M., SOV/79-28-8-46/66
Yermolayev, K. M., Vdovina, R. G., Galegov, G. A., Shemyakin,
M. M.

TITLE: Investigations Concerning Compounds With Radioactive C¹⁴ and
N¹⁵ (Issledovaniya v oblasti soyedineniy, mechenykh C¹⁴ i N¹⁵)
IX. Synthesis of the ω -N¹⁵-Amino Acids (IX. Sintez ω -N¹⁵-amino-
kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8,
pp. 2223 - 2228 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These investigations showed that the phthalimide method used
previously by the authors for the synthesis of various α -N¹⁵-
amino acids (Ref 2) is also of value for synthesizing the
 ω -N¹⁵-amino acids. The results of investigations on the
conditions and reactions to be used for the synthesis of
 ϵ -N¹⁵-lysine and δ -N¹⁵-ornithine are reported. The authors
departed from the syntheses described in publications in
trying at first to carry out the synthesis by condensing
potassium N¹⁵-phthalimide with 5-(δ -bromobutyl) hydantoin
(Ref 5). However, only half of the synthesized lysine, obtained

Card 1/3

Investigations Concerning Compounds With Radioactive
C¹⁴ and N¹⁵. IX. Synthesis of the ω -N¹⁵-Amino Acids

SOV/79-28-8-46/66

in 50% yield, contained the radioactive nitrogen. It was obvious from a theoretical view-point that the undesired reaction may be avoided by substitution of hydrogen in the 3-NH-groups by a radical. To avoid this side reaction 5-(δ -bromobutyl)-3-phenyl hydantoin was condensed with the potassium phthalimide -N¹⁵. The former could be synthesized in better yield from ϵ -oxy- α -aminocaproic acid (Diagram 3), among other acids. The ϵ -N¹⁵-lysine was synthesized by this condensation reaction under the conditions described previously (Ref 2). δ -N¹⁵-ornithine was synthesized by the condensation of potassium N¹⁵-phthalimide with (γ -bromopropyl)-N-phthaloylaminomalonic ester and with (γ -bromopropyl)-N-acetylaminomalonic ester. Subsequent hydrolysis and decarboxylation of the phthaloyl derivatives led to radioactive ornithine with a yield of 65-70%, calculated on the basis of the potassium N¹⁵-phthalimide (tables and reaction scheme). There are 1 table and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Investigations Concerning Compounds With Radioactive SOV/79-28-8-46/66
C¹⁴ and N¹⁵. IX. Synthesis of the ω -N¹⁵-Amino Acids

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological and Medical
Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences - USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957

Card 3/3

MAYMIND, V.I.; TOKAREV, B.V.; VDOVINA, R.G.; SHERMYAKIN, A.A.

Synthesis of radioactive prussic acid. Khim. i med. no. 11:45-52
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

(HYDROCYANIC ACID)

MAYMIH, V.I.; ZHUKOVA, T.F.; KOSOLAPOVA, N.A.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis of S³⁵-methionine. Khim. i med. no. 11:9-14 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(METHIONINE)

5(2, 3)

SOV/20-128-3-36/58

AUTHORS: Shemyakin, M. M., Academician, Maymind, V. I., Yermolayev, K. M., Bamdas, E. M.

TITLE: On the Reaction Mechanism of Osazone Formation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 564-566(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of many investigations (Refs 1-15), the formation of osazones from α -oxycarbonyl compounds remains unclear. All respective hypotheses and assumptions can be reduced to 3 schemes: A (Ref 1), B (Ref 3), and C (Ref 3). In order to find the correct scheme, the osazone reaction was marked with ^{15}N . If scheme A applies, the resulting ammonia may not contain an excess in ^{15}N , but the ^{15}N must completely remain in the osazone. If, however, scheme B is correct, the osazone will remain unmarked while the ammonia will contain the entire marking. Finally, if scheme C is the right one, the ^{15}N excess will be distributed, in equal shares, between osazone and ammonia. Unfortunately, the investigation of the mechanism under discussion by means of tagged atoms is much impeded by the fact that the marking may be diluted by exchange reactions, hydrolysis or substitution. These secondary processes could be avoided to a large extent, by producing the osazones in boiling isoamyl alcohol and removing the water from the reac-

Card 1/3

On the Reaction Mechanism of Osazone Formation

SOV/20-128-3-36/58

tion sphere. Then, the dilution of the marking in the hydrazone is inconsiderable at the beginning, and cannot conceal the reaction mechanism of osazone formation. Therefore, it can be rather accurately judged which of the 3 schemes really applies. For this purpose, the reaction must be interrupted after a certain period (depending on the type of hydrazone used). The investigations were carried out with β - ^{15}N -p-nitrophenyl hydrazones of fructose, cyclohexanone and benzoin. Boiling alcoholic solutions of the said hydrazone and of an unmarked p-nitrophenyl hydrazine (2 moles) were poured together, and subsequently boiled in the nitrogen current. The resulting ammonia was immediately removed from the reaction solution. The isolation and separation of osazone, hydrazone and hydrazine was done as quickly as possible under conditions which prevent a further change in the marking by exchange reactions. As they could not be fully eliminated, it was more convenient to measure the isotopic composition of ammonia, not of osazone. Table 1 shows that the escaping ammonia at first always contained much more than half of the marking of the initial hydrazone. Hence it is concluded that scheme B applies to all cases investigated. This scheme is distinguished from the others by the fact that the 1st reaction stage proceeds without par-

Card 2/3

On the Reaction Mechanism of Osazone Formation SOV/20-12873-36/58

ticipation of hydrazine. As was expected, it could be observed that the osazone-formation process can be divided into 2 stages with separation of an intermediate monoimine of α -diketone (I). By the example of p-nitrophenyl hydrazone of benzoin, it was ascertained that prolonged heating at 60° in glacial acetic acid and without hydrazine causes its disappearance. If 2 moles of hydrazine are subsequently added, an osazone precipitation is quickly formed. There are 1 table and 15 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1959

Card 3/3

SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; MAYMIND, V.I.; VAYCHUNAYTE, B.K.

Studies of compounds tagged with C^{14} and N^{15} . Report No.10:
Reaction involving the isomerization of azoxy compounds, as
studied with the use of N^{15} . Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:
866-871 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk.

(Azoxy compounds) (Nitrogen--Isotopes)

LERMAN, M.I.; MAYMIND, V.I.

Synthesis of D,L-aspartic-4-C¹⁴ acid. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.2:203-205
Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chair of Biochemistry of the First Moscow Medical Institute,
and Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the U.S.S.R.
Academy of Medical Sciences.
(ASPARTIC ACID)

MAYMIND, V.I.; LERMAN, M.I.; NEMYAN, L.A.

Simple method for measuring the radioactivity of compounds
labeled with C^{14} . Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.3:371-373
My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Carbon—Isotopes)
(Radioactivity—Measurement)

SHEMYAKIN, M.M., akademik; AGADZHANYAN, TS.Ye.; MAYMIND, V.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, R.V.; KURSANOV, D.N.

Study of the isomerizations of azoxy compounds by means of O^{18} .
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.2:346-349 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i
Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kursanov).
(Oxygen--Isotopes) (Azoxy compounds)

YERMOLAYEV, K.M.; KIRILLOVA, S.I.; MAYMIND, V.I.

Synthesis of 2-C¹⁴-acetaminomalonic ester and 2-C¹⁴-hydroxyproline.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.6:628-631 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

(MALONIC ACID)

(PROLINE)

NEYMAN, L.A.; MAYMIND, V.I.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.

Reaction of phenyl azide with carbonyl compounds. Izv. AN SSSR.
Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1498-1499 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut
biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
(Azides) (Carbonyl compounds)

NEYMAN, L.A.; MAYMIND, V.I.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.

Interaction of the azide group with a nitroso group. Izv.
Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. khim. no.7:1357 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

NEYMAN, L.A.; MAYMIND, V.I.

Reaction of phenylazide with carbonyl compounds. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.10:1831-1834 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut
biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.

GARAN, S.I.; MAYMIND, V.I.; MARDASHEV, S.R.

Synthesis of the sodium salt of carbamylhomoserine and its amide. Dokl.
AN SSSR 154 no.6:1374-1375 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR. 2. Deystvi-
tel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Mardashev).

KUCHERYAVYY, F.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYNOV, V.I., inzh.; TSYBULEVSKIY,
A.I., inzh.

Effectiveness of multiple-row blasting in the Balaklava flux
limestone quarries. Vzryv. delo no.57/14:237-240 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Kucheryavyy, Maynov).
2. Balaklavskoye rudoupravleniye (for TSybulevskiy).

ACC NR: AP6034617 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/010/1799/1802

AUTHOR: Kugatova-Shemyakina, G. P.; Maymind, V. I.; Kazlauskas, D. A.

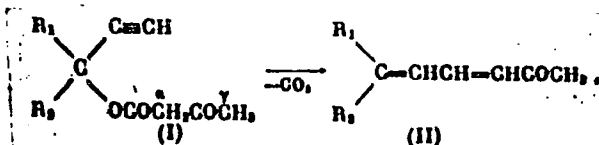
ORG: Institute of the Chemistry of Naturally Occurring Compounds,
Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimii prirodnikh soedineniy
Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Mechanism of the pyrolysis of acetoacetates of tertiary acetylenic cycloaliphatic alcohols

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 10, 1966, 1799-1802

TOPIC TAGS: ~~acetylenic cycloaliphatic, acetoacetate, pyrolysis~~ ^{alcohol,}

ABSTRACT: Preparation and pyrolysis (at 180—190°C) of the C¹⁴-labeled acetoacetate (V) was studied to establish the mechanism of the pyrolysis of acetoacetates of tertiary acetylenic cycloaliphatic alcohols (I) to form the corresponding unsaturated ketones (II):

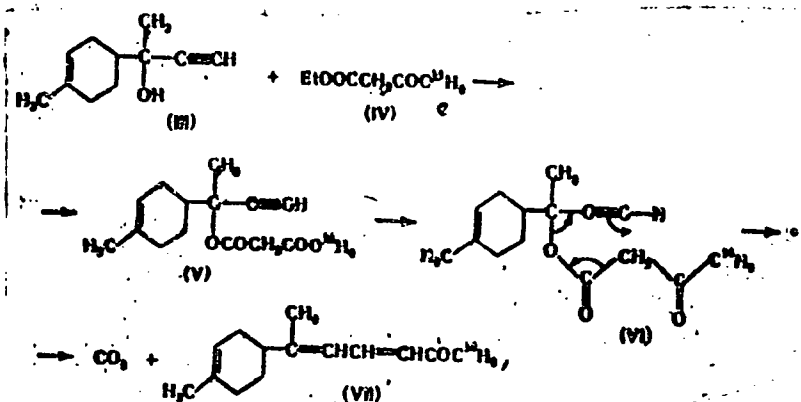


Cord 1/2

UDC: 541.124+547.362+542.915

ACC NR: AP6034617

Measurement of activity of the initial compounds and of the pyrolysis products suggests that the pyrolysis proceeds by the following mechanism:



Orig. art. has: 1 table.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18May64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034617 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/010/1799/1802

AUTHOR: Kugatova-Shemyakina, G. P.; Maymind, V. I.; Kazlauskas, D. A.

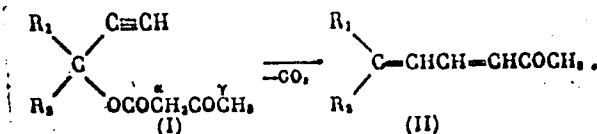
ORG: Institute of the Chemistry of Naturally Occurring Compounds,
Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy
Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Mechanism of the pyrolysis of acetoacetates of tertiary acetylenic cycloaliphatic alcohols

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 10, 1966,
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TOPIC TAGS: ~~acetylenic cycloaliphatic, acetoacetate, pyrolysis~~ ^{alcohol,}

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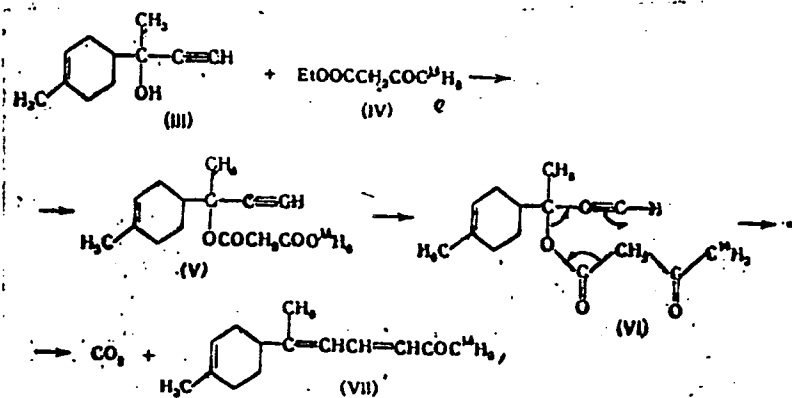


Card 1/2

UDC: 541.124+547.362+542.915

ACC NR: AP6034617

Measurement of activity of the initial compounds and of the pyrolysis products suggests that the pyrolysis proceeds by the following mechanism:



Orig. art. has: 1 table.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18May64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

GIMMEL'FARB, B.M.; TUSHINA, A.M.; SMIRNOV, A.I.; MAYMISTOVA, R.I.

Geology and ore types in the Dzhany-Tas phosphorite deposit.
Trudy GIGKHS no.7:71-131 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Kara-Tau region--Phosphorites) (Kara-Tau region--Ore deposits)

MAYMULA, M., inzh.; KURENNOY, G., inzh.

Replacement of shaft conductors. Sov.shakht. 10 no.7:17
JI '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric wiring—Maintenance and repair)

MAYMULA, V.

Workers of the Dnepropetrovsk Milling Combine are fulfilling their socialist duties. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no.6:9 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Predsedatel' zavodskogo komiteta profsoyuzov Dnepropetrovskogo zavodoupravleniya No.1.

(Dnepropetrovsk--Grain milling)

MAYMULA, V.; SUPRUNOV, A., inzh.

From brigades to enterprises of communist labor. Muk.-elev.
prom. 26 no. 12:3-4 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Dnepropetrovskogo mel'nichnogo kombinata
(for Maymula).
2. Khar'kovskoye upravleniye khleboproduktov
(for Suprunov).

(Dnepropetrovsk--Flour mills)
(Kharkov--Flour mills)

NEKRASOV, Z.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); GLADKOV, N.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); MAYMUR, B.N.
(Dnepropetrovsk)

Investigating the reduction process by changes in the magnetic
properties of ores. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor. delo
no.4:32-34 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MAYMUSOV, I.G., gornyy inzhener (Tula)

Simplified method for the solution of a connecting quadrangle.
Ugol' 36 no.11:45-49 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Mine surveying)